

FIG. IA

MLL ALL

AML	ALL
gene ₁ = (e ₁ , e ₂ , e ₃ , . . . , e ₁₂)	gene ₁ = (e ₁ , e ₂ , e ₃ , . . . , e ₁₂)

$C = (1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0)$

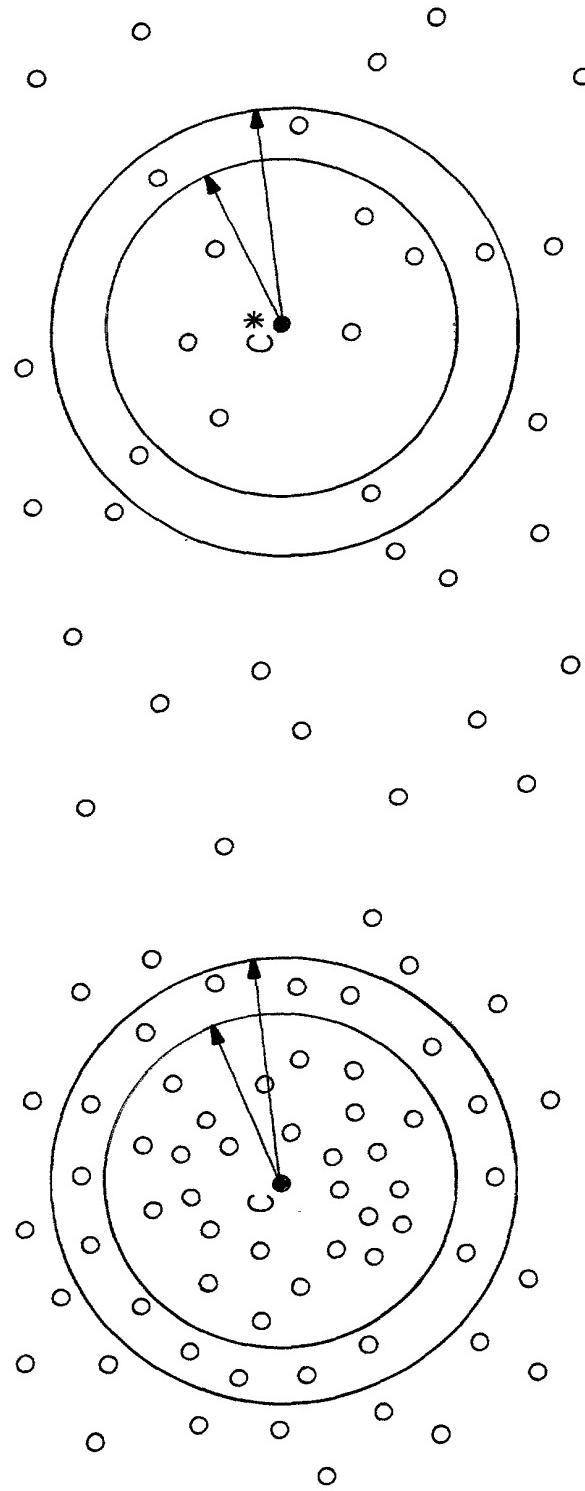


FIG. 1B

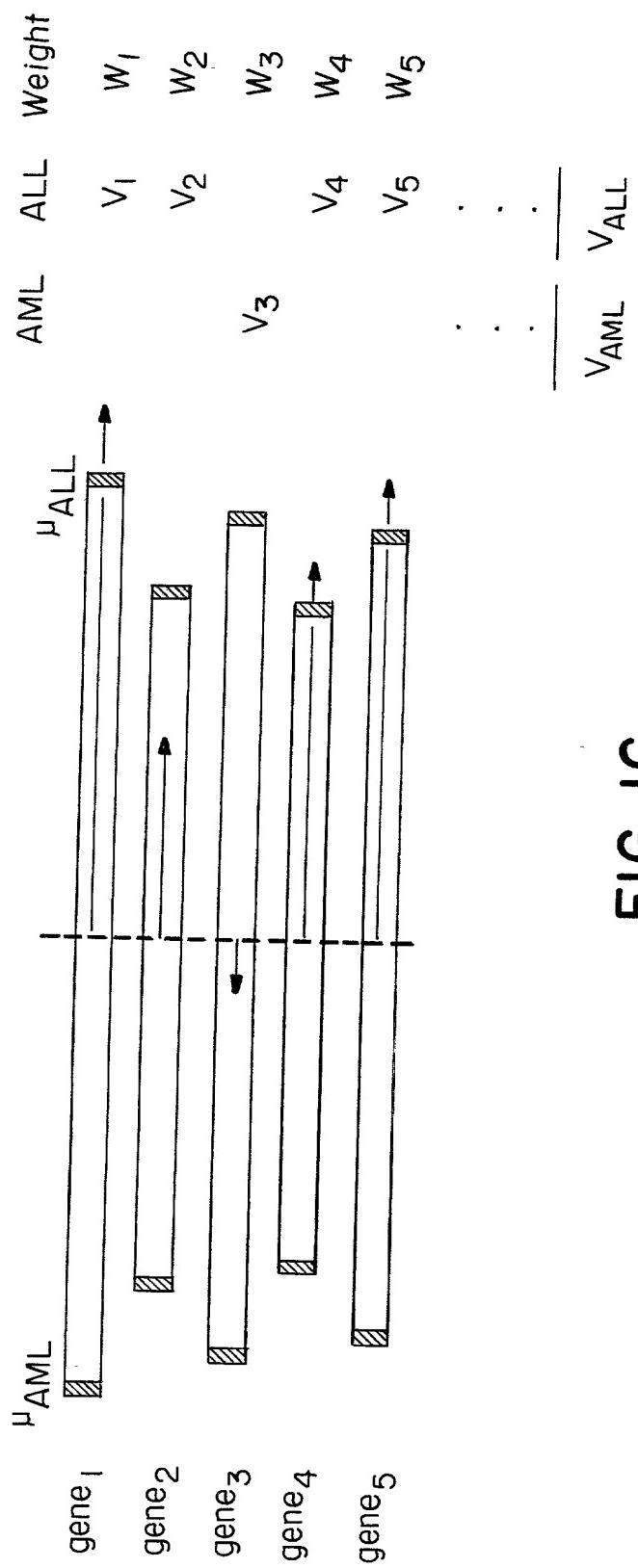


FIG. IC

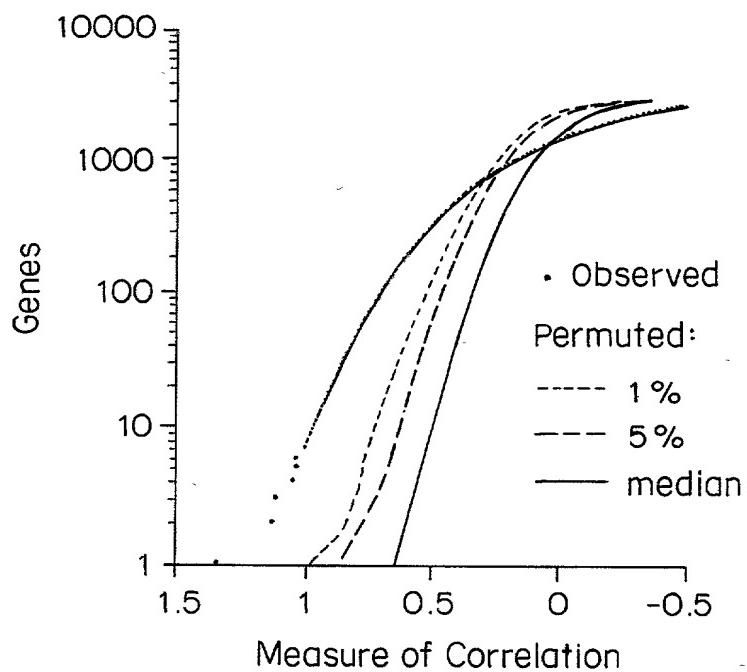


FIG. 2A

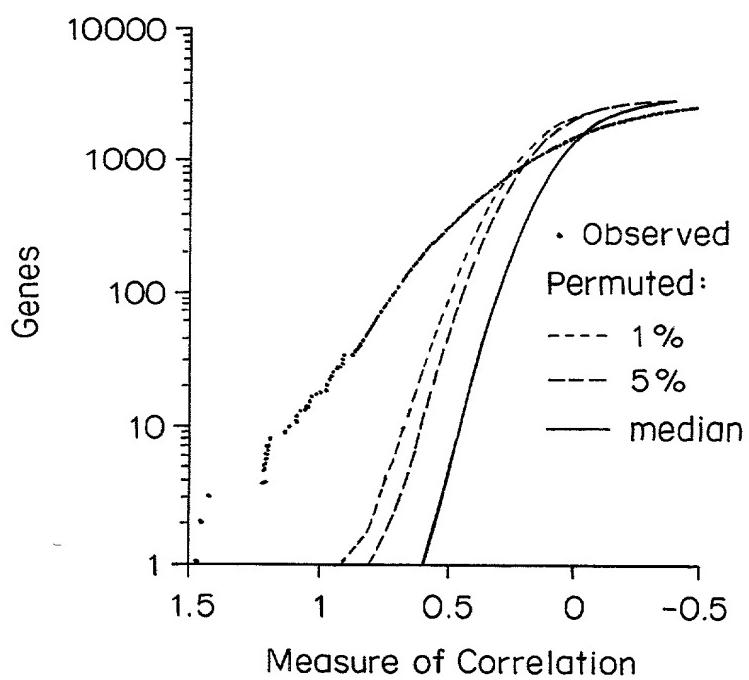


FIG. 2B

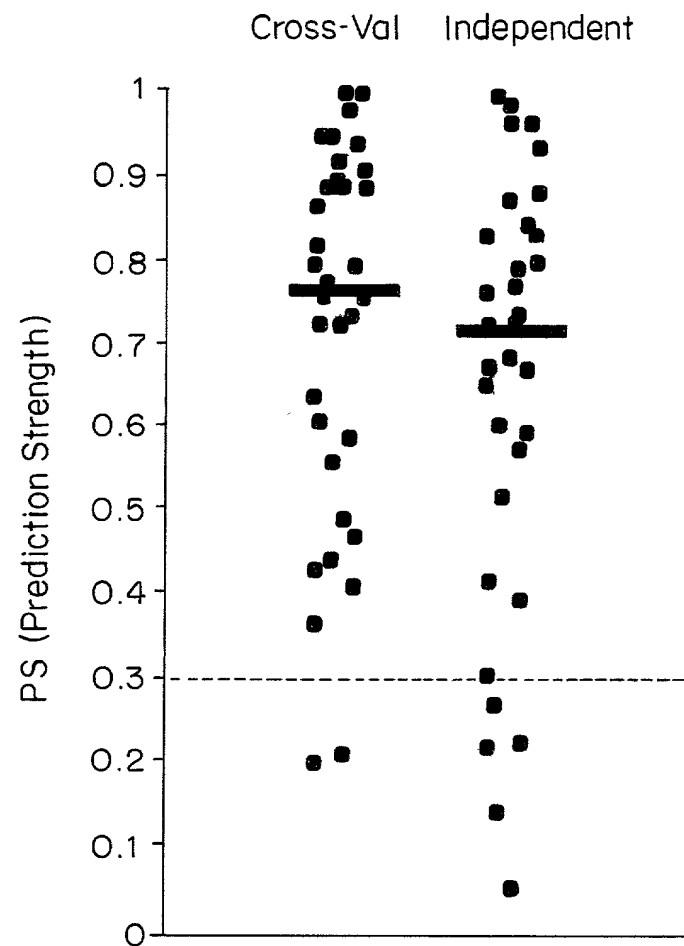


FIG. 3A

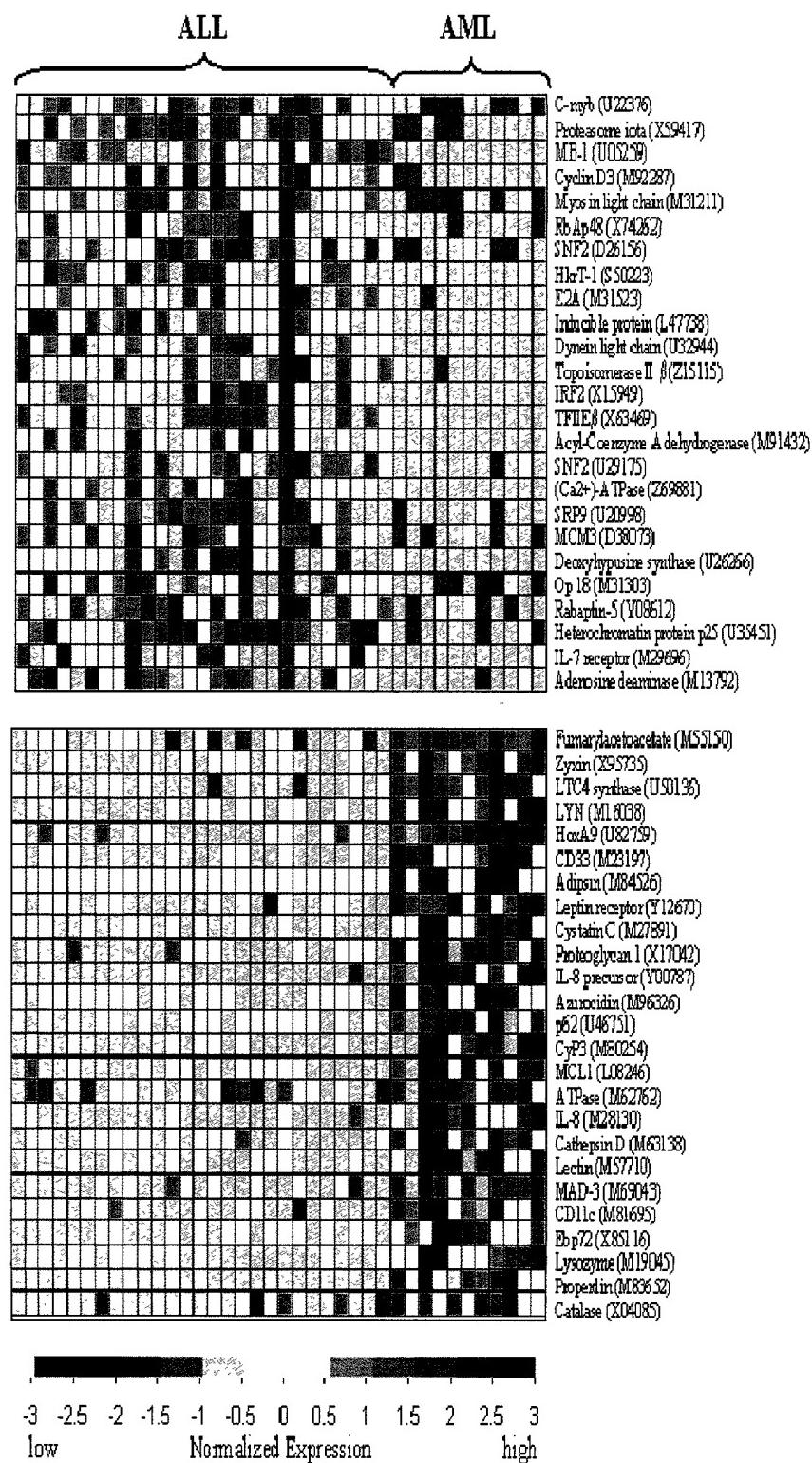


FIG. 3B

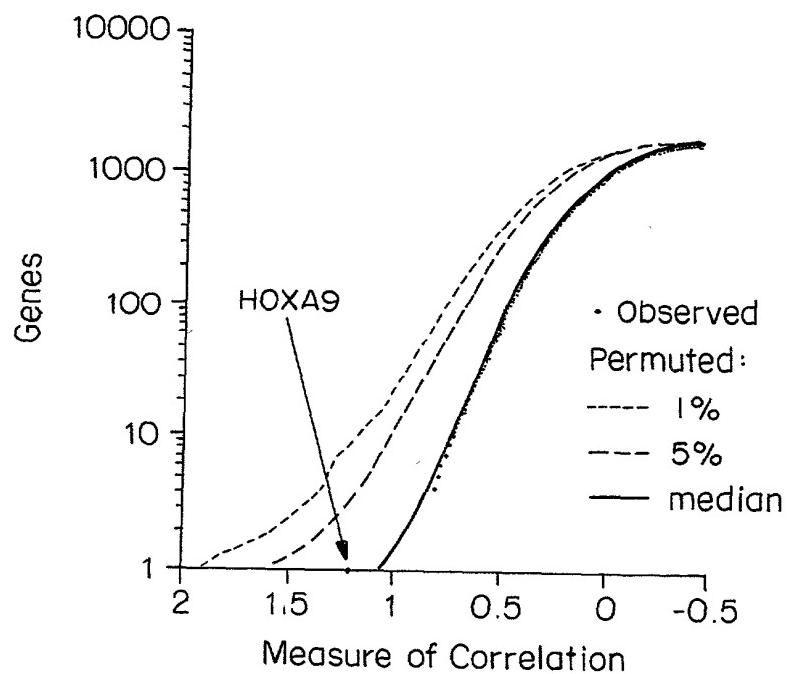


FIG. 4A

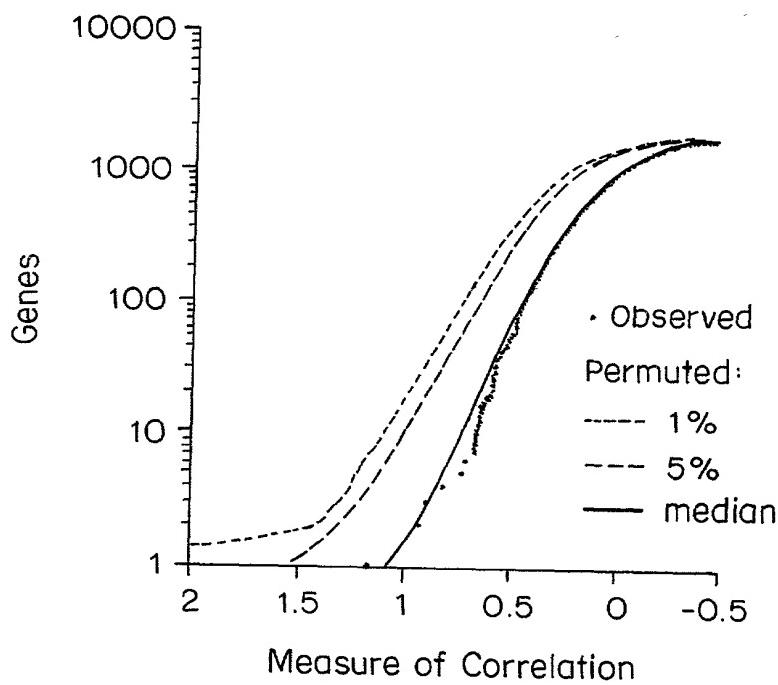


FIG. 4B

□ ALL
● AML

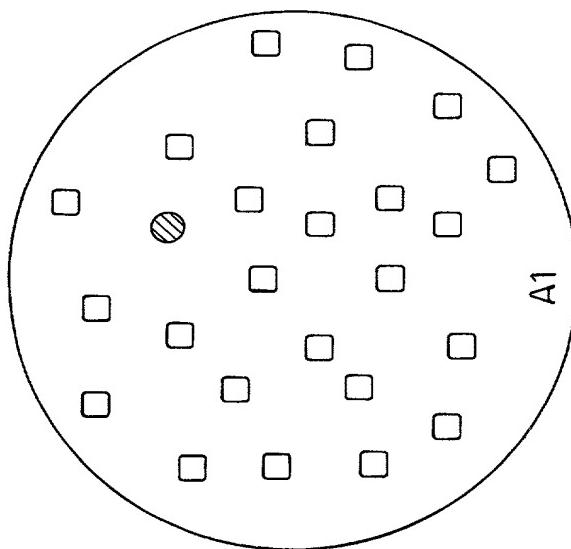
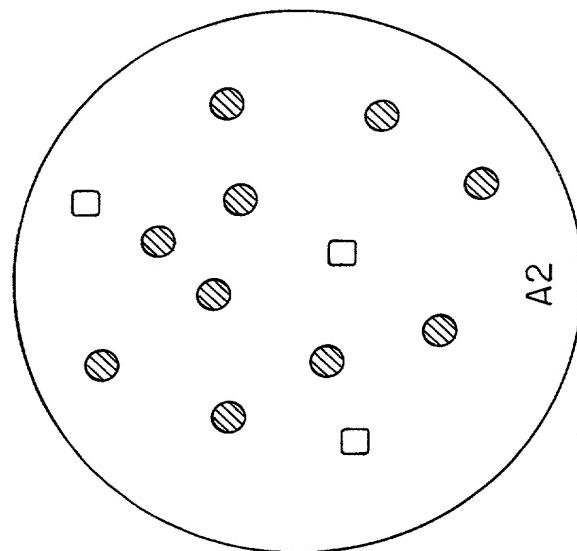


FIG. 5A

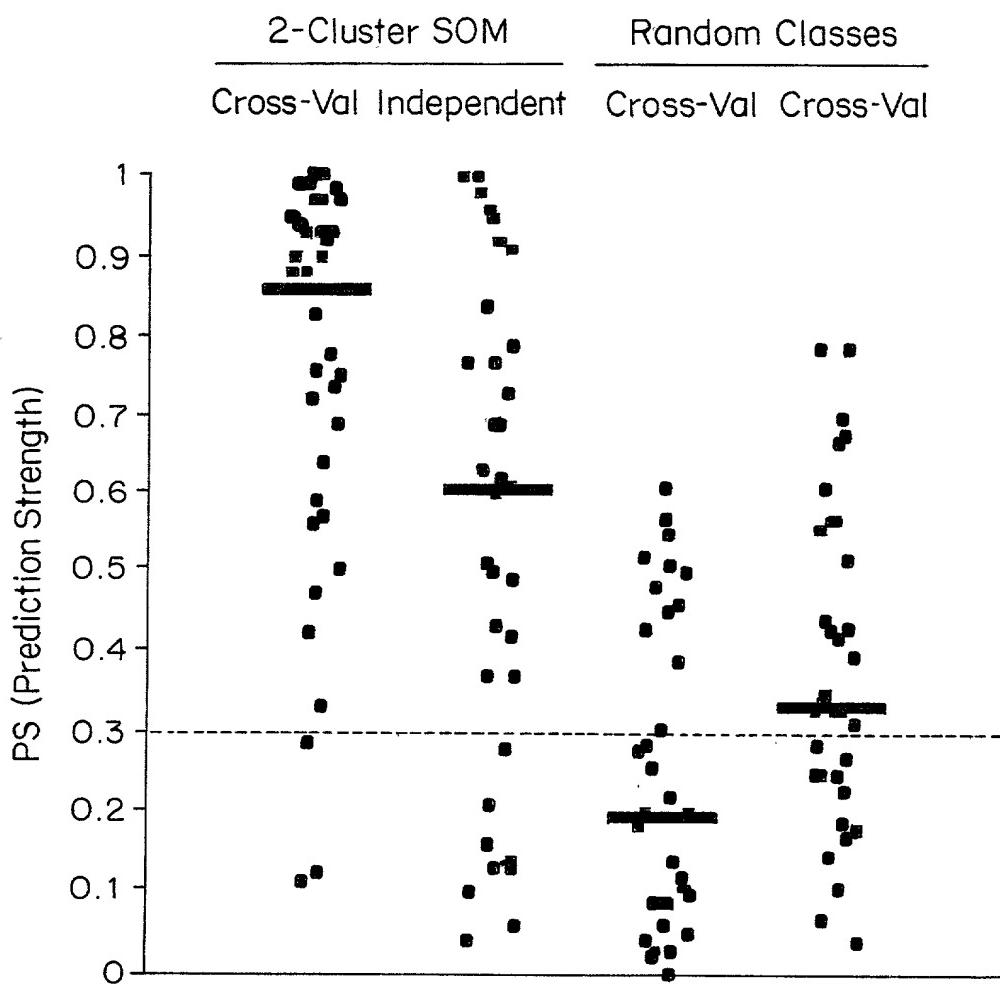
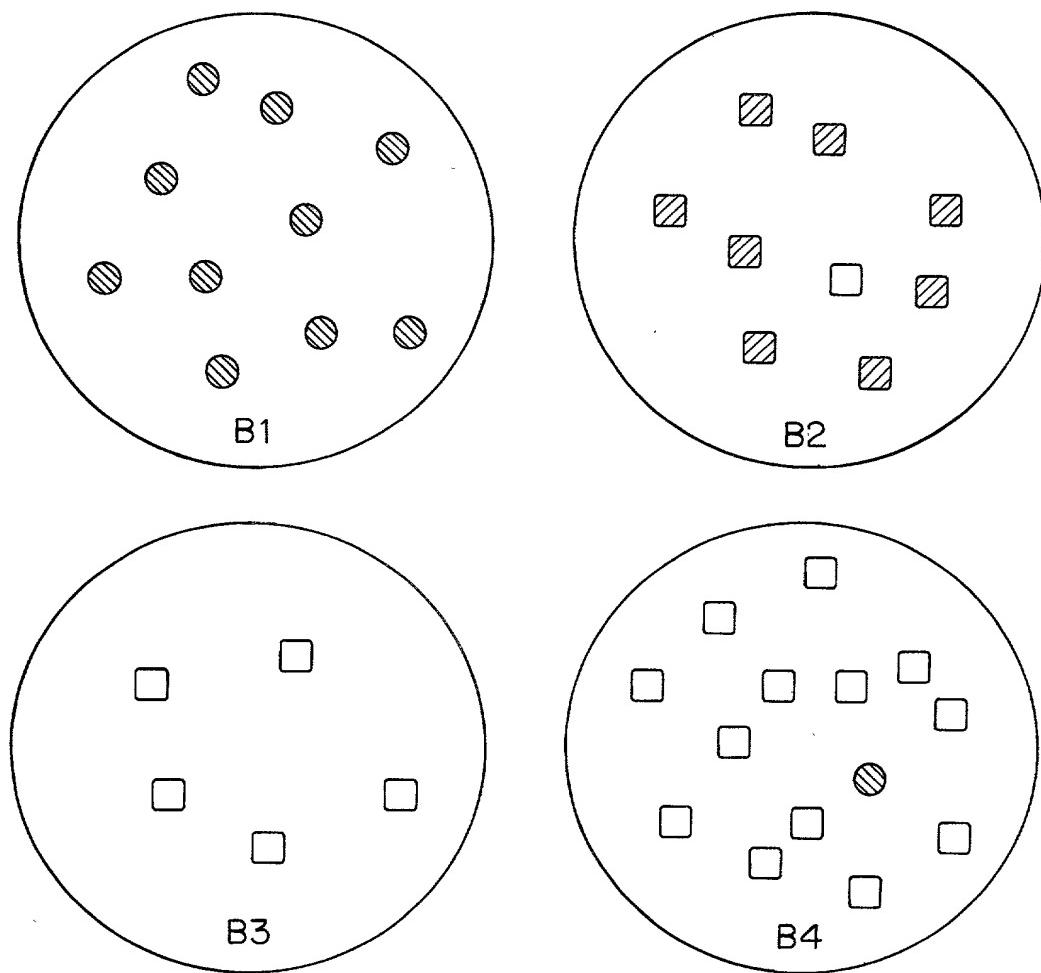


FIG. 5B



◎ AML ▨ T-ALL □ B-ALL

FIG. 5C

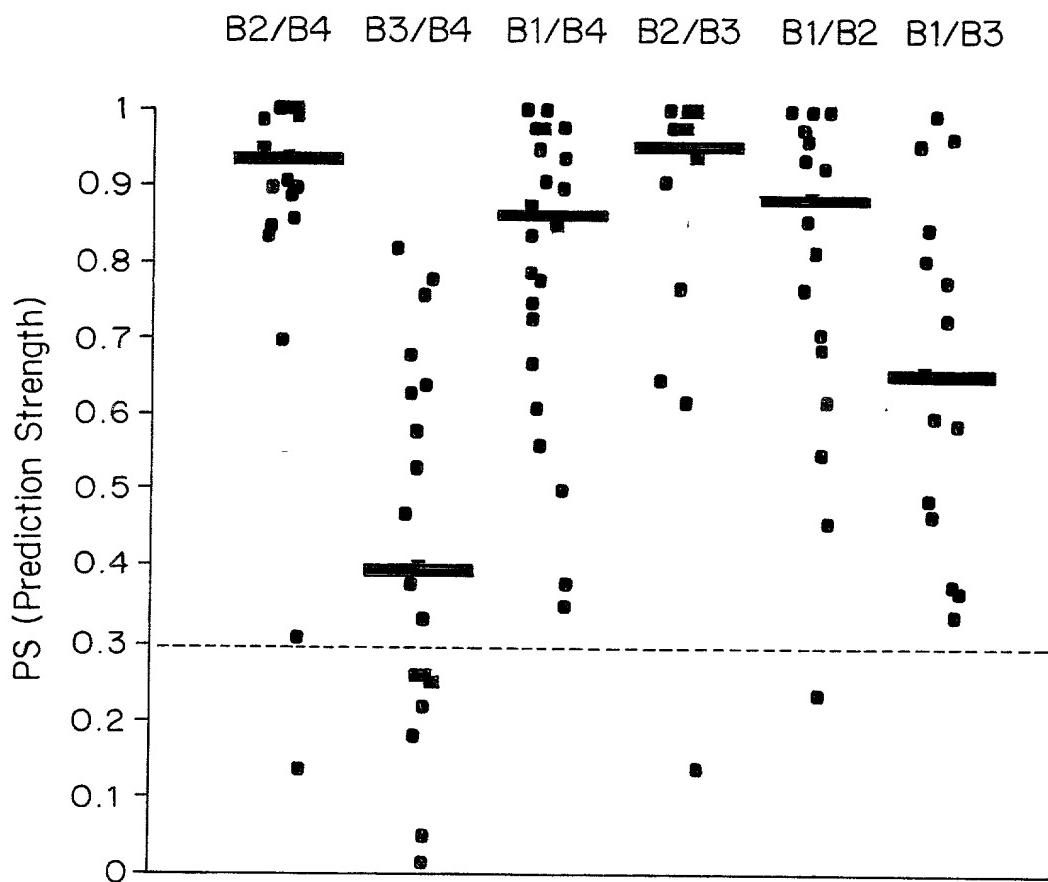


FIG. 5D

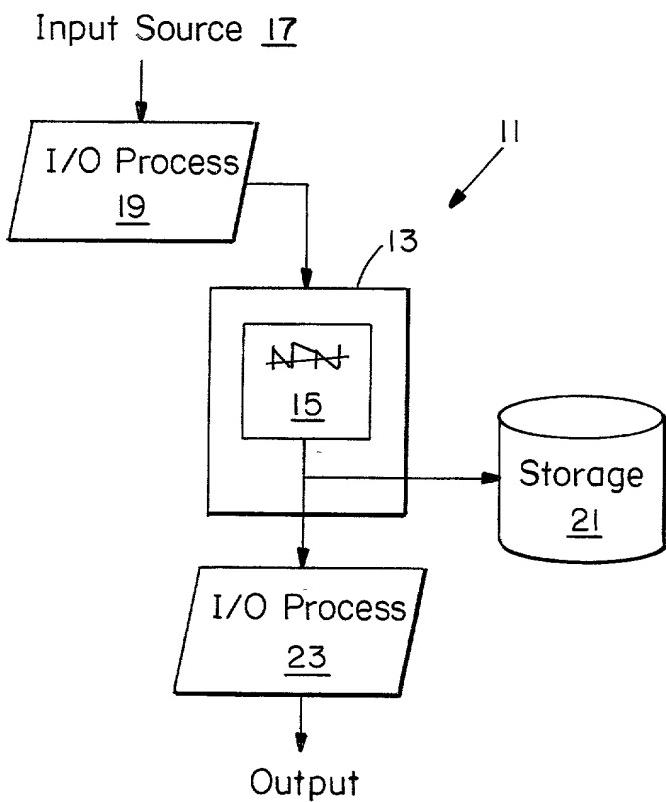
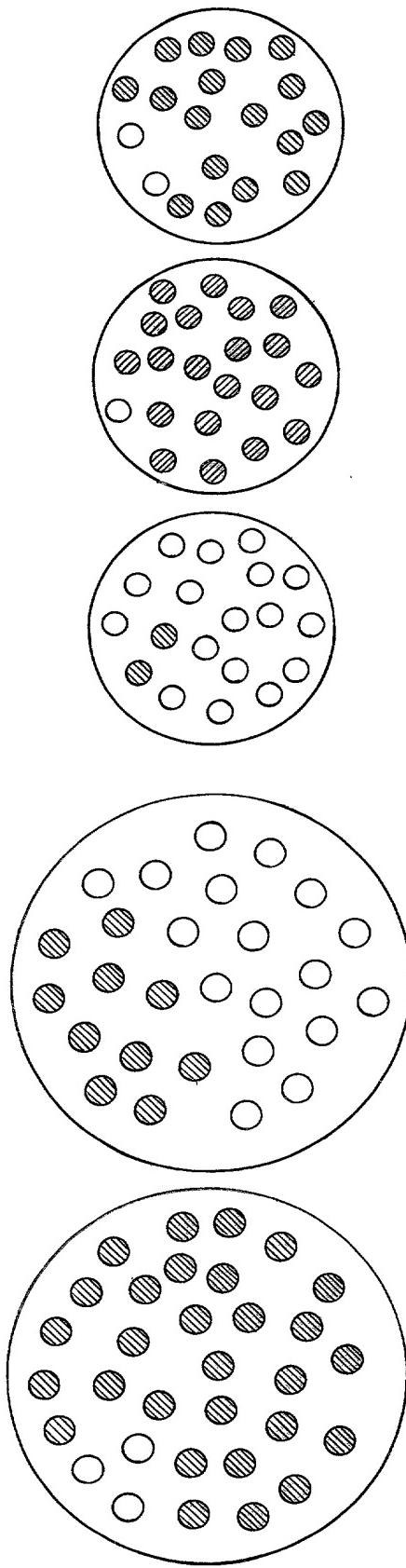


FIG. 6

Discovered Classes:



▀▀ Large B-Cell ○ Follicular

FIG. 7

Discovered Classes:

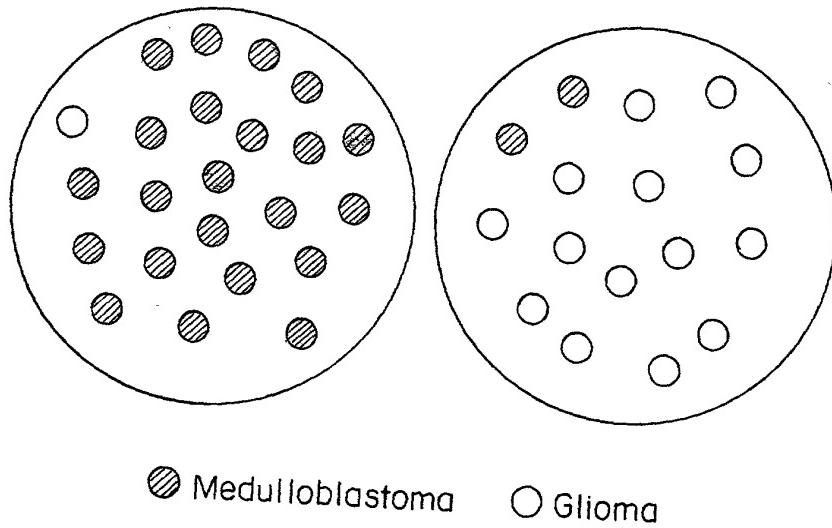


FIG. 8

App No.: 10/074,789
Title: "Methods for Classifying Samples..."
Inventors: Todd R. Golub, *et al.*

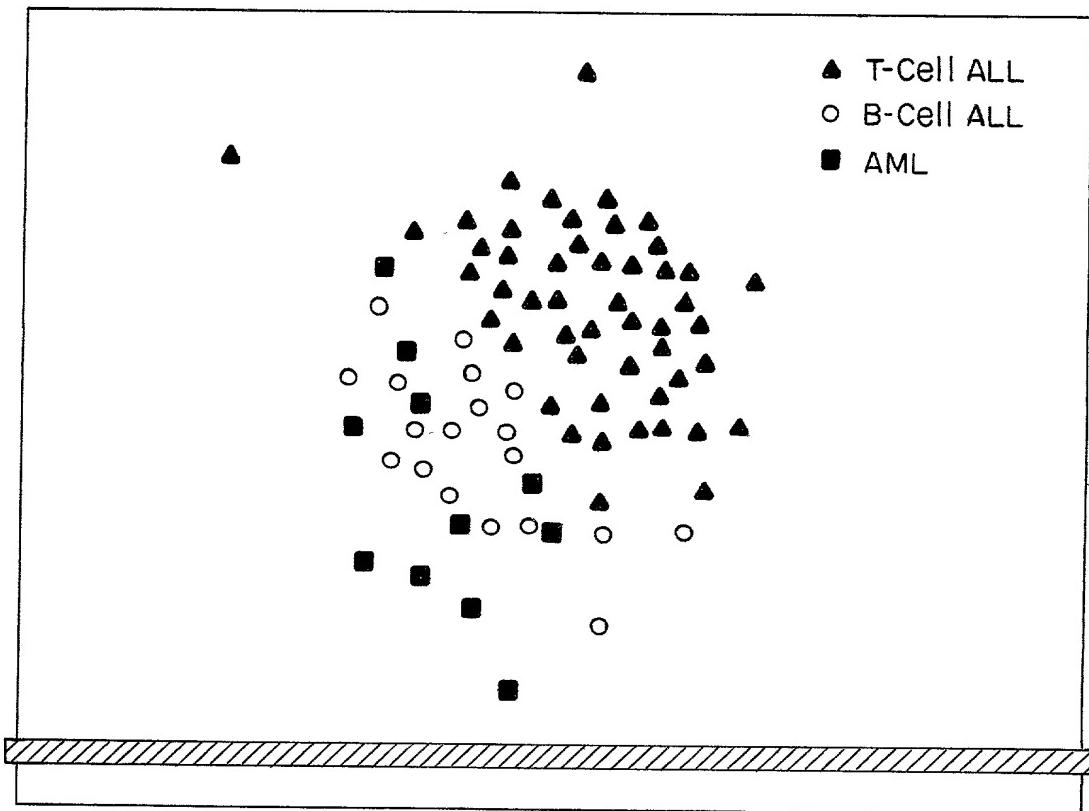


FIG. 9

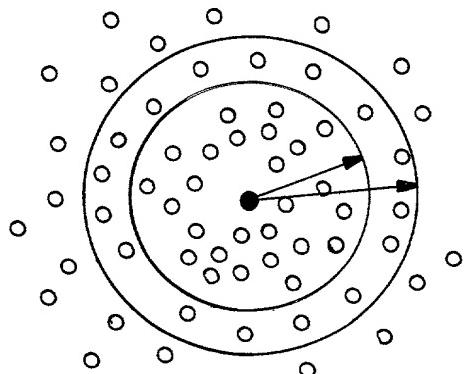
FIG. 10

Hierarchy of Problems in Molecular Class Prediction

Problem:	Difficulty:	Gene Markers:	Error:	Example:
I. Tissue or Cell Type Normal vs. Abnormal	Low	~1000-2000	~0%	Normal vs. Renal Carcinoma
II. Morphological Type	Low-medium	~200-500	~0-5%	Leukemia ALL vs. AML
III. Morphological Subtype	Medium-high	~50-100	~0-15%	ALL B- vs. T-Cell
IV. Treatment Outcome Drug Sensitivity	High	~1-20	~5-50%	AML Treatment Outcome

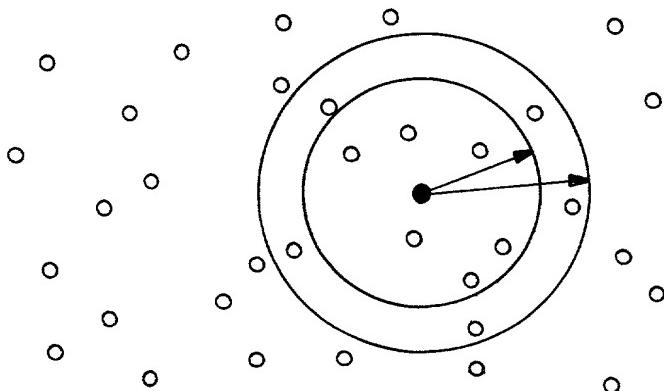
The table illustrates the hierarchy of problems in molecular class prediction across four levels (I-IV). Each level is associated with a specific difficulty, the number of gene markers required, the expected error rate, and an example of the classification task. The examples are represented by micrographs showing cellular morphology.

- Level I:** Tissue or Cell Type (Normal vs. Abnormal). Difficulty: Low. Gene Markers: ~1000-2000. Error: ~0%. Example: Normal vs. Renal Carcinoma. Micrograph shows a dense cluster of small, uniform cells.
- Level II:** Morphological Type. Difficulty: Low-medium. Gene Markers: ~200-500. Error: ~0-5%. Example: Leukemia ALL vs. AML. Micrograph shows two distinct populations of cells: large, dark, irregular cells (AML) and smaller, more uniform cells (ALL).
- Level III:** Morphological Subtype. Difficulty: Medium-high. Gene Markers: ~50-100. Error: ~0-15%. Example: ALL B- vs. T-Cell. Micrograph shows two types of ALL cells: B-ALL (more rounded) and T-Cell (more elongated and pleomorphic).
- Level IV:** Treatment Outcome Drug Sensitivity. Difficulty: High. Gene Markers: ~1-20. Error: ~5-50%. Example: AML Treatment Outcome. Micrograph shows a single cell with a prominent nucleus, possibly indicating a response to treatment.



Class Pattern
Neighborhood

FIG. IIA



Permuted Pattern
Neighborhood

FIG. IIB

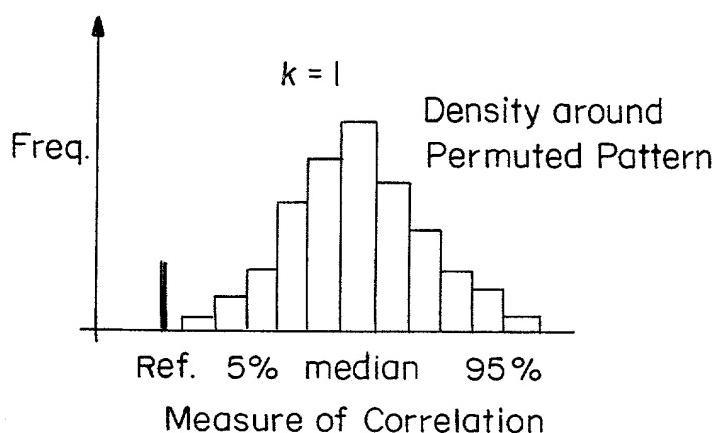


FIG. IIC

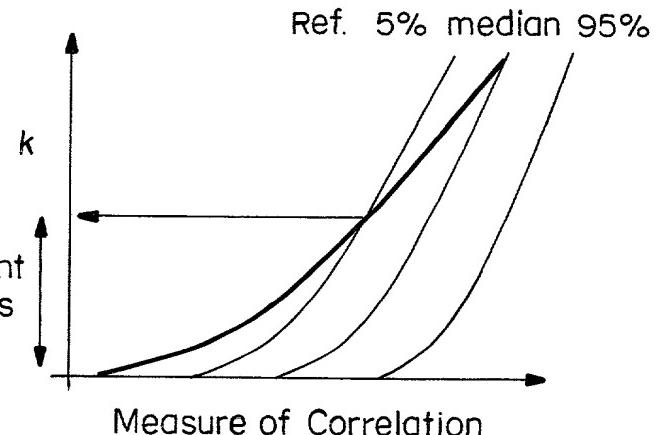


FIG. IID

CLASS PREDICTION RESULTS

Problem Type	Biological System	Problem Distinction	Number of samples	Number of errors	Number of no calls	Number of errors (all calls)	Number of gene markers
I	Renal	Normal v. Carcinoma	12	0 (0%)	0	0 (0%)	>100
II	Leukemia	ALL vs AML	35	0 (0%)	2	0 (0%)	700
III	Leukemia	ALL B v. T-Cell	33	0 (0%)	1	1 (3%)	200
IV	Leukemia	Treatment Outcome	15	2 (13%)	0	2 (13%)	1

Fig. 12